MR. INGALLS FREES HIS MIND, A SCATHING REPLY TO VOORHEES. BITTER PERSONALITIES IN THE SENATE.

THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS HACKS RUTHLESSLY AT THE "TALL SYCAMORE OF THE WABASH"-THE POLITICAL RECORDS OF DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS PASS UNDER REVIEW - EX-POSING VOORHEES'S WAR RECORD-HIS CAREER AS A "KNIGHT OF THE COLDEN CIRCLE" - THE LIE GIVEN IN THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] Washington, May 1.-If "The Congressional Record" of to-morrow is a true and not a " revised" transcript of the debate to which the Senate has listened to-day, that publication will for once contain some " mighty interesting reading." within the recollections of its oldest members has the Senate witnessed a contest in which so many personalities have been bandled about the lie has been passed so frequently, so much illtemper has been shown or the traditional dignity of the body been so set at defiance by the audience "I denounce the man who prompted the Senator from Kansas as a liar and a secundrel," exclaimed poor Senator Voorhees in a transport of passion, referring to Congressman Johnston, who sat close to where Mr. Ingalis was standing, after the latter had dealt the Indiana Senator a crushing blow. The Senate only laughed at poor Voorhees's omfiture Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, wanted the galleries cleared and people who laughed or applauded arrested by the Sergeant-at but his suggestion was impracticable. The galleries contained at least 3,000 people, and The gaperas contained was jammed with Repre-tentatives and others entitled to the floor. More people sought to gain admission probably than on the day when Cleveland was mangurated

President.

It was a scene not easily forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to be present. The only spot in the galleries conspicuous by the absence of the people entitled to occupy it was the front row of benches on the Republican side, reserved for the President. As if to offset this, two members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, Mess. Vilas and Dickinson, occupied seats on the Democratic side of the chamber, and were present to witness Mr. Voorhees's humiliation.

MR. INGALLS'S CUALITIES AS A SPEAKER.

MR INGALLS'S QUALITIES AS A SPEAKER. It must be confessed that Mr. Voorhees invited the punishment administered to him by Mr. In-The latter had confined himself in a two hours' speech to a calm, dispassionate review of Mr. Voorhees's official record. As a speaker Mr. Ingalls is always forcible, always effective, and between their records and their relations to the great is astounding, and nothing is more noticeable in him than the literary quality of his rhetoric. He is quick as lightning in repartec, the rejoinder following upon the attack with the same celerity with which thunder succeeds the flash. He is a master of epigram, and has an inexhaustible fund at his disposal of original and audaeious antithesis, of strange combinations of words and ideas. The tone of his voice is powerful, and he speaks with precision, with pleasing and varied emphasis, and generally with discretion. To-day, however, Mr. Ingalis spoke under the disadvantage of a heavy cold. It impaired the effectiveness of his delivery somewhat and gave rise to the suspicion that he was not altogether sure of his ground. The suspicion was strengthened when, after talking for nearly two hours, the Senator from Kansas sat down without having made any of those cutting and sarcastic remarks for which he is justly feared by his antagonists.

VOORHEES INVITES CHASTISEMENT. sometimes eloquent. His facility of expression VOORHEES INVITES CHASTISEMENT.

Mr. Voorhees rose to answer Mr. Ingalls, congratulating himself no doubt on having escaped with so light a drubbing o Poor man-little he knew what was in store for him! He grew bold, defiant, and finally, receiving no reply, became abusive, playfully sarcastic, hilariously impertinent. It was the eleverness of an elephant attempting to dance on a tight rope, but immensely gratifying to his Democratic colleagues, who shook their sides with laughter at what they con-

"If the Senator were in a police court, he would be sent to the rock-pile for drunkenness and disorderly conduct," or words to that effect, was the only comment Mr. Ingalls made when Mr. Vershees care have the light of the time to be a light of the court of the cou the only comment Mr. Ingalis made when Mr. Voorhees gave him the lie. Up to that time Mr. Ingalis seemed to have tolerated the Indiana Senator's absurdates. But as he rose for a reply, his face seemed to say "I will have no more non-sense."

His strange hesitancy, which was so unaccount-His strange hesitancy, which was so unaccountable at first, had all disappeared, and with it the pian mapped cit by him for this debate became apparent. He had succeeded in leading poor Voorhees into a trap, and into that trap the Indiana Senator had clamsily fallen beyond the hope of recovery. For an hour or more Mr. Ingalls mercilessly reviewed his war record, exposed his treasonable practices, laid bare his cowardly treatment of Union soldiers, and drew the picture of a coperhead such as has not been drawn before. To all of it Mr. Voorhees had but one reply to make: "Slander, lies, campaign stories."

But when Mr. Ingalls produced the documents, named the witnesses and gave his authorities, Mr.

But when Mr. Ingails produced the documents, named the witnesses and gave his authorities, Mr. Voorbees grew livid in the face, shouted "liar." and finally refused to explain things on the ground that he had been "vindicated." Vindicated, as Mr. Ingails afterward put it, by the "Indiana Democracy," but not by the people of Indiana. He etreated, thoroughly demoralized, through the door of the clook-room, muttering to himself as he went blong: "The dirty dog, the dirty dog."

SYNOPSIS OF THE DEBATE

Mr. Ingalls spoke in part as follows: The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), in his observations last Wednesday complained that a deter mined attempt was made during the war, and he adds it has been continued since, to blacken the names of the great civil as well as military leaders who remained true to the Democratic party as at enmity with the cause of the Union. Fitz-John Porter was such a der, and yet within the past four months, although he had been restored by the action of the Democratic party and its members, who had been members of the Confederacy, he writes that his heart was always with them, although at one time his head and his hand were egainst them. Major-General George B. McClellan began his military career by disobeving the orders of eral Scott; he abandoned Pope to the mercies of his fees at Centreville; he failed to put the rebels to the word at Antietam; he refused to obey the orders of the President of the United States to follow them Winchester; he fatally controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksborg; and he was the intimate friend and Major-General Fitz-John Porter. I am now dealing with McClellan as a Democratic politician and as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1864 he accepted the Presidential nomination from that party upon a platform that expressly declared that the war was a failure. His nomination for the Presidency was received by the newspapers of the Confederacy with enthusiasm, and on the following day in the Confederate Congress Mr. Poste, of Tennessee, declared: "I say that we have friends, good, true and valiant friends, at the Every vote given for McClellan was for peace; a vote against Lincoln's African policy and for an ar When Mr. Lincoln was elected, he resigned

mistice.* When Mr. Lincoln was elected, he resigned his commission and passed into history.

Major-General Winfold Hancock's martial career is one of the imperishable heritages of American glory. But he too became tainted with the fatal virus of an embition for the nomination to the Prosidency by the Democratic party. They filled it for him in 1880. Not as the man who defeated and destroyed them at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, but as the author of Order Number Forty and the determined enemy of the reconstruction policy of Congress and of the efforts to enforce liberty and order in Louisiana and Texas. You are familiar and acquainted with the correspondence that occurred between him and the Governor of the State, Mr. Pease. After four months' incumbency of that commandership in that district, during which crime, disorder and lawlessness prevailed, and during which his orders were compelled to be resolved by the General-in-chief of the armins, Hancoch resigned, and from that time until 1880 he was actively in sympathy with that organization te which his appointment was due. The people of the United States also passed upon the political affiliations of General Hancock, notwithstanding his magnificent military career, and recognizing him in his relation to the reconstruction policy of Congress.

At the very time when McClellan was fighting the battle of Antietam, the Senator from Indiana, without excepting McClellan and Hancock, speaking at Sullivan, Ind., August 5, 1802, said that Union soldiers should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have fron collars made and placed around their neels inscribed thereon in large letters, "My dog, A. Lincoln."

Mr. Ingalis then referred to the speech Voorliers delivered during the Lincoln campaign at Green Castle, which was reported in "The Cincinnati Commercial" August 8, 1864. In the course of this speech, Voorhees

f thousands of lives that have been uselessly sacri-this war, pleading against the re-election of this man. Bloody, gory, recking, let him go out into his hate-ful obscurity, there to stand the residue of his days with the accusations of the murdered dead libbering around

ing to the question of the Electoral Commission of 4876, Mr. Ingalls felt bound to say that the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency was the most absocly irrefragible of all in the whole list of American Presidents, because it was the only one which was ever passed upon by a constitutional tribunal properly ganized for that purpose. The Democratic party

one of its own devices. He said:

The country was now on the very threshold of the most important centest of this country—a contest whose most important contest of this country—a contest whose result would determine the destiny of the country for the next twenty-five years. The country had still against it the Southern Confederacy, and the success of the Demo-cratic party meant the success of the Confederacy, which was to-day as much an organized, so-tive, aggressive force in politics as in 1801.

Mr. Ingalls here read an extract from the report of a speech made by Mr. Lamar in Richmond in June, 1861, in which he is represented as speaking of Mr. Lincoln as a buffoon; and he asked what necessity there had been for the President to affront the loyal sentiment of the country by placing on the bench of the Supreme Court a man with such a record. It was because Mr. Lamar was the dearest friend and representative of Jefferson Davis. There was no other explanation of it. He said that the Republican party would have no right to complain if the South party would have no right to complain if the South
were kept solld by fair means. They had an illustra
tion of what was going to take place in November
next by what had just taken place in Louisiana.
The Democratic party in the South had learned the
art not only of making elections unanimous, but it
had learned the art of returning a larger Democratic
majority than the registered vote. He closed with
a peroration picturing what would have been the
miscrable fate of the country if the Rebellion had
prevailed, and contrasting that picture with the present and future prosperity of the United States.

MR. YOORHEES RISES IN REPLY. MR. VOORHEES RISES IN REPLY.

Voorhees arose and remarked that his al-Insion last Wednesday to the Senator from Kansas had been merely incidental. He had made no attack upon him but upon the Republican party. How useit had been for that Senator to arraign him He (Ingalis) had read to the Senate the old, stale, putrid, rotten, slanders of years gone by, on which he (Voorhees) had trampled in forty political campaigns. That he ever uttered one word against Union soldiers or talked of their having collars around their necks was so base a faisehood that the black walls of perdition could not reduplicate it. The Senator did not state things correctly, and could not do so. It was too late for the Senator to plead that he had only spoken of McClellan and Hancock as allies of the Confederacy in their civil capacity. He had charged McClellan with endeavoring to make the war a failure. No greater charge could be brought against Benedict Arnold that than charge against McClellan. He spoke of Mr. Ingalis's biography in the Congressional Directory, and commented upon the fact that for the first twelve years of his Senatorial life nothing had been said in that biography of his military career; while in the later biographies he added to the other public positions which he had filled those of major, lieutenant, colonel and judge-advocate in the Kansas Volunteers from 1863 to 1865. As to the attacks upon the people of the South, he said that the Senator from Kansas might war on such a people, but the end would be their triumph and his defeat.

A LIVELY COMPARISON OF WAR RECORDS. putrid, rotten, slanders of years gone ty, on which

A LIVELY COMPARISON OF WAR RECORDS.

Mr. Ingalis responded to the speech of Mr. Voor-hees and said that no one was more conscious than he of the duty which he owed to his country. As the Senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison questions of the past twenty-five years, he felt it his duty to put on record from information in his possession what the Senator's record and history were. He should refer only to public matters in public records and should venture the affirmation that, whatever might have been his own relations to the great struggle between the North and South, the Senator from Indiana had been from the outset the determined, outspoken, positive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the Union cause. Mr. Ingalis said that the Senator from Indiana had come into the chamber with a pile of manuscript as big as the Talmud—sweltered venom. He could excuse unpremeditated assaults. The deliberate, premeditated preparation of malignant, unfounded assaults was, to his mind, something entirely incompatible with a noble nature. His relations with the Senator had always been pleasant and cordial, and they had agreed on many questions, and in the crists of his fortunes to which the Senator had referred in saying that he, Ingalis, had been whitewashed the Senator had been the first to express sympathy with him. Yet the Senator came in here today and endeavored to cast aspersions upon him and belittle him and humillitate him in the eyes of the American people, when he (Ingalis) had only referred to the Senator's public utterances—his speeches, which he had never denied. Mr. Voorhees declared that he did deny it. Mr. Ingalis replied that the publication was a verbatim report and so certified to. sion what the Senator's record and history were. He

of their names and residences which were attached. A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE CIRCLE. He reminded the gentleman that he had been indorsed only by the Democratic party of Indiana. Everybody knew what business the Democratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle and had been conspiring against the Union. They had entered into combination (according to General Holt) for the urppose of aiding soldiers to desert, discouraging enlistment, circulating treasonable publications, giving intelligence to the enemy and assassination and murder; and it was susceptible of proof that they did conspire to murder Governor Morton. This organization, which the Senator said he nover belonged to, had a ritual of which 112 said he never belonged to, had a ritual of which 112 copies were found in the Senator's office at the time when Hancock was at the Bloody Angle. In that same office was found correspondence between the Senator and a Senator from New-Jersey for the purpose of furnishing 20,000 stand of arms—not to the National Government, because the Senator was not in sympathy with the National Government; not to the State Government of Indiana, because that Government was in leval hands, but for the purpose of carrying out the objects and purposes of that organization. He was aware that the Senator stated that though those papers were found in his office it was not kept by him. The Senator afterward stated that there had been an unwarrantable search of his private papers. General Carrington had stated publicly what had been found in the senator's office. A hundred and twelve copies of the ritual of a treasonable order. The Senator's Congressional documents were in the office. The correspondence of Senator Wall, from New-Jersey, was in the office. The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham was in the office. In the robel archives was found a letter from C. C. Clay, dated st. Catharine's, July 11, 1864, addressed to Jacob Thompson in Montreal. It was bull of confidential communications to Mr. Thompson as the agent of the Confederacy, and told him what was done by the Knights of the Golden Clicle. It said "Voorhees is to be here Monday or Tuesday and perhaps Ben Wood." What was Voorhees to be in Canada for, and why was Jacob Thompson, of the Southern Confederacy, advised of it? A letter from E. C. Hibben declaring that Lincoln bayonets were shouldered for cold-blooded murder was in the Senator's office. A letter from E. Hardester, who wasted Voorhees to have those 100,000 men ready, was found in the office.

There was a curious explanation about this letter. copies were found in the Senator's office at the time There was a curious explanation about this letter.

There was a curious explanation about this letter. When the Senaior, previous to the breaking out of the war, was in Virginia, he made a speech in which he said that if any attempt was made to coerce the South a hundred thousand Indiana Democrats would come down to resist the effort. In the office was found a petition of C. L. Vallandigham, Daniel W. Voorhees and Hen Wood in favor of two kepublics and a united South. The letter from J. Hardester was addressed to his nephew, D. W. Voorhees, and said: "We want you to hold that one hundred thousand in readiness, as we do not know how soen we may want them."

With regard to the question as to the side on which the Senator was during the struggle. On the 5th of March, 1604, the Senator spoke of Vallandigham as a representative American patriot who had done so much March, 1804, the senator spoke of Vallandigham as a representative American patriot who had done so much to uphold the hand of the American Republic. In an address to his constituents in 1861 he had declared that he would never vote a single dollar nor a single man for the prosecution of the war i and he had never done so so long as he was in Congress. He had consistently and persistently voted against every measure for upholding the Union cause and re-enforcing its army. "However obscure or inefficient my services may have been," Mr. Ingalis said, "they were always on the side of my country—not as his have been—always against it."

EMPHATIC DENIALS FROM MR. VOORHEES.

EMPHATIC DENIALS FROM MR. VOORHEES. Mr. Voorhees said that if the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies,

should not forget that the Electoral Commission was for their bounties, or against the appropriations for one of its own devices. He said: The Senator said that he (Mr. Voorbees) was an ob The Senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) was an object of his contempt. The Senator said that he (Mr. Voorhees) had issued a proclamation in 1861 that he would not vote for money or men. That was false. He bound his Maker would take cognizance of him at this moment and never let him leave this chamber it he had ever been a member of a secret political society in his life. Oliver P. Morton, a great man, never pretended that he was connected with a political secret organization.

THE SENATE LISTENS TO VILE EPITHETS. He (Mr. Voorhees) had had several elections to Con-gress since this poor old stuff was published and had four times been commissioned to the Senate and three times to the Legislature. He had carried his State twice with from 25,000 to 30,000 majority. If the twice with from 25,000 to 30,000 majority. If the senator from Kansas in his miserable condition attempting to exonerate himself from the disgrace of having assaulted McClellan and Hancock, saw fit to assault him, he was welcome. He could only say, as he had said to the people whose names were on the paper from sullivan County, that they lied and did not teil the truth, nor did the Senator when he repeated what they said. The letter with regard to Captain Shute he had written. It was in December before the war broke out and he had sympathized with the feeling of the South that there ought to be a compromise.

Mr. Ingalls—Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell rope on a train after he made that Lincoln dog speech?

Mr. Voorhees—The Senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing—great liar and a dirty dos. It never occurred, never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the Senator who is instigating these lies. (This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnston, of Indiana, who was scated at a desk directly in the rear of Mr. Ingalls.

Mr. Ingalls—There is a very reputable gentleman in the Chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable linhabitants of Indiana, and that he knows fifty people who heard the Senator."

Mr. Voorhees—Tell him I say he is an infamour secondrel and liar. Tell him I say so. The debate was continued by both Senators from Louisiana. Senator from Kansas in his miserable con

OPPOSED TO THE "PREMIER'S" BILL. POWERFULLY ATACKED BY MR. FORAN.

HE DECLARES AGAINST THE FREE-TRADE DEMO CRATS IN THE HOUSE-ECONOMIC QUESTIONS. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- The tariff debate in the House to-day was marked by a new and interesting episode. Mr. Foran, an Ohio Democrat, made a powerful attack on the bill, and did not spare its authors and supporters, from President Cleveland down to the meanest free trader in the House. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, opened the debate with a long speech in defence of Kentucky and the Whiskey Trust. He undertook to refute the statements made by Judge Kelley in the beginning of the debate, and he failed. The "Father of the House" fairly turned the tables on the Kentuckian and left him in a worse plight than he was when he began the controversy. Among

exceeds the percentage of foreign-born white il-

literates in that State. Mr. Foran began with a recital of the adjectives which have been applied to the present tariff by President Cleveland and his free-trade followers in Congress. Citing previous acts of tariff revision, he showed that a reduction of duties the face childs make transfer to the face childs and the time that the t is soon followed by an increase of revenue. The free traders, therefore, in "confronting a condi-

fatal to the Democratic party and in answer to a question to-day, he replied directly that he favors a duty on both these articles. O'Ferrall has been a constant free trader since his entrance into Congress. He was elected to the XLIXth Congress by a majority of nearly 3,500. In 1886, the issue between a tariff for revenue only and the protective policy was squarely made and he was returned to the present Congress by a majority of 664 only. of 664 only.

EXPOSING BENEDICT'S DELINQUENCIES.

Washington, May 1 (Special).-Since the beginning of the Printing Office investigation in January, no witnesses have been examined except men friendly to "Reformer" Benedict, and chiefly men employed in the office, whose official tenure he controls. day there was a change. Mr. Gallinger, the Republican member of the committee, placed on the stand witnesses whom he had caused to be summoned. The first one was M. W. R. Lapham, printing clerk of the Interior Department. His testimony related solely to the delay in the printing of department work. Under the administration of the "Reformer," the work of the Department had been greatly delayed, and in witness said that under the administration of Mr. Rounds delays had happened occasionally, but the Department experienced no such trouble as with the present administration. The Department had made frequent demands for pension vouchers and blank books, but for some cause the pension vouchers were never ready at the time specified. The witness said con siderable work had been spoiled. The volume of printsiderable work and been spoised. The volume of printing for the Department under the administration of the "Reformer" had not been materially increased over that of Mr. Rounds.

J. L. Woodbridge, superintendent of supplies in the Postoffice Department, was the next witness. His testimony was similar to that given by Mr. Lapham, and showed that the printing office was behind with the work of the Postoffice Department also.

AN INTERESTING COPYRIGHT QUESTION. Washington, May 1 (Special).-Among the bills recontly introduced into Congress by Mr. Cox, of New-York, is one for the relief of Charles Lanman because of the infringement by Congress of his rights under the law of copyright. The leading point of the claim seems to be that after Congress had published three large editions of the Dictionary of Congress, paying the author a royalty of \$1 per copy, the Printing Committee proposed to purchase the copyright for \$50,000, and when the author refused the offer it was decided to utilize the plan as well as the language and facts of the dictionary for the Congressional Directory, which has now been done for twenty years. The pending bill is for the payment of \$60,000.

A FEW BILLS IN THE SENATE. Washington, May 1 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. MOR-RILL introduced a bill to establish an educational fund, and to provide for a more complete endowment of colleges and scientific and industrial education.

Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount f silver buildon offered the Government each month silver the nassace of the Silver Coinage Act of 1878.

Mr. INGALLS then began his speech. (For summary of his speech, see another dispatch.)

RETIREMENT OF AN EFFICIENT OFFICIAL.
Washington, May 1.—Theodore F. Dwight, who has been through so many Administrations librarian and chief of the Bureau of Rolls in the Department of State, has offered his resignation and will retire from the service about the 1st of June. He has served with the greatest efficiency under Secretaries Fish, Evarts, Blaine, Frellughuysen and Bayard; has thoroughly and perfectly organized the library and the records, and has been the means of bringing the Government into possession of a great n ass of valuable manuscripts, which he has always held at the disposition of historical students. It will be hard to fill his place with so good a man.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, May 1.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$2,002,000; in lots as follows: Four per cents, registered: \$50,000 at 128; \$1,250,000 at 1261-2; \$50,-000 at 126 1-2. Four and one-half per cents, registered: \$50,000 at 107 5-8; \$500,000 at 107 3-4; \$100,000 at

107 3-4; #2,000 at 108. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following offers of bonds: \$50,000 4s at 126; \$1,250,-000 4s at 126 1-2; \$50,000 4s at 126 1-2; \$50,000 4 1-2s

LITTLE MAY MOVING THIS YEAR.

at 107 5-8; all registered, a total of \$1,400,000.

THE EXODUS TO BROOKLYN AND NEW-JERSEY FALLING OFF-CHANGES DOWNTOWN. Contrary to the records of previous years there was comparatively little moving of families yesterday between this city and the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. The only exception reported was at the Brooklyn Bridge, where er at the New-York end stated that the influx of families from the City of Churches was rather above the average, while the exodus from this city was reported as not exceeding seventy loads of furniture. At all the ferries plying to Brooklyn, the business in furniture ransportation was reported to be the smallest done in several years. The Rooseveit Street, Long Island, Atlan-tic Avenue, Hamilton and Staten Island ferry officials also reported a small traffic as compared with that of former years. At the various ferries between this city and the New Jersey shores similar reports were heard.

In the down-town business districts fewer removals were reported than usual at the principal mercantile agen cies, and it was stated that none of the large wholesale houses and shippers had reported removals. Among the principal firms down-town who made changes were: L. D. Alexander 4: Co., to No. 44 Brondway : Blake Brothers & Co., to No. ? Nassau-st.; Burrill & Housman, to No. 44 Exchange place; Chrystie & Janney, to No. 6 Wall-st.; Fellowes, Johnson & Co., to No. 5 New-st; A. M. Ferris & Kimball, ω No. 68 Eroadway; Green & Bateman, to No. 80 Broadway; H. B. Hollins & Co., to No. 18 Wall-Freres & Co., to No. 10 Wall-st ; Mackay-Bennett Cable Company, to No. i Broadway; I. F. Meal & Co., to No. 65 Broadway; Moder & Co., to No. 11 Pinc-st., I. B. Newcombe & Co., to No. 54 Wall-st.; Peters, Schenck & Co., to No. 55 Broadway; Turner, Manuel & Co., to No. other things Judge Kelley showed that the per-35 Wall-st.; Van Emburgh & Atterbury, to No. 17 Broad-st.; Weston & De Billier, to No. 60 New-st., and Zim-mermann & Forshay, to No. 11 Wall-st. centage of native white illiterates in Kentucky

There were a number of important changes in firms Wall Street yesterday, as well as removals of offices. N. S. Jones, P. J. Konnett, George B. Hopkins and George Kirkland form the firm of Jones, Kennett & Hop-kins. Mzurice, Bishop & Howland are succeeded by Maurice & Bishop, Mr. Howland retiring. H. de Coppe retires from the house of Jacquelin, and John H. Jacque n & Co. continue the business. W. B. Lawrence re tires from the firm of Lawrence & Wood. The new firm removes to Nos. 3 Nassaust, and No. 13 Wallest, II. Duncan Wood, John P. Kelly and W. C. Whittingham

gett will not play; in which case Davidson will play second attack field in his place.

The team is now playing as follows: Harding, '89, first home; Thorndike, '90, second home; Kliverk, '89, first attack field; Davidson, '88, second attack field; Rourke, '90, third attack field; Wells, '90, centre; Towle, '88, first defence field; Henshaw, '90, second defence field; Griffing, '89, third defence field; Pulsifer, '90, cover point; Stedman, L. S., point; Drake, '88,

Harding is playing a strong, hard game at first home, Harding is playing a strong, hard game at first home, does good body-checking, and shoots, swipes and tips better than last year. He does not handle his stick perfectly, however. Thorndike is a new man, and plays a slow game, but handles his stick pretty well. Kilvert was substitute last year. He does not shoot well, but plays a good team game. Davidson, now playing on the team for the third year, is a reliable player. His faults are that he does not keep his eyes on the ball always, and has a tendency to go to pieces if things do not suit him. Rourke played on his freshman team last year, and plays a strong game, and runs fast. He holds the ball too long, Rourke played on his freshman team last year, and plays a strong game, and raiss fast. He holds the ball too long, and consequently is not sure of his throw. Wells plays a remarkably vigorous game. He is a determined player and works very hard, but is apt to play an individual game altogether. Towie, now playing for the third year, is a good careful player, cool, a good runner, but does not cover carefully. Henshaw, a substitute last year, is not the mammenth baseball player, but a good lacrosse player, catches well and is a good runner. Griffing will be the phenomenon of the team this year, Blodgett being out. He plays a daring, irresistible game, is always to be found just where the ball drops, keeps his eyes wide open, knows lust where the ball trops, keeps his eyes wide open, knows lust where the ball is coming, and is a fast runner knows just where the ball frops, Keeps his eyes was continuous just where the ball is coming, and is a fast runner and neat dodger. Harry Williams will be missed at cover point. Pulsifer, who plays there this year, is slow, and though he plays a hard, plucky game, handles new man. He the stick very clumsily. Stedman is a new man. He plays a good hard team game. Drake is playing finely at goal. He guards well, and plays well with the team. Altogether the team shows fine possibilities, but is not yet in good shape. The first game is with the New-York University at Cambridge on May 5.

HE DID NOT GET AN AUDIENCE.

From the Boston Transcript.

The Listener has heard another characteristic story of the great Russler, generalissimo of the house of smith, Smyth & Co. Russler now has in attendence in his antercom a colored man of distinguished concarance, his antercom as colored man of distinguished concarance, his antercom as colored man of distinguished concarance, who serves as a sort of a breakwater to the mighty who serves as a sort of a breakwater to the mighty who serves as a sort of a breakwater to the mighty who serves as a sort of a breakwater to the might yield food of business that is supposed to continually roll in upon the great man of affairs. The other day an old friend and companion of Eussler's, a plain, rustle sort of fellow, took it into his head to call and congratulate him on his rise in the world. They had been half fellows well met all thost past life, and the old friend fell it would be always so between them. He called, and was confronted by the colored porter.

"I want to see Eussler," said the old friend.

"Cand? I haven't got any card," said the visitor; "Have to pass in your cahd, sah, befor you kin see

"I don't carry 'om."
"Have to pass in your cand, sah, befo' you kin see Mr. Russier."

The visitor tore a bit of paper out of a notebook and wrote his name on it. "There," he said, "I guess that II do."

leges and scientific and industrial education.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the prevention and extirpation of yellow fever in the United States. Referred.

Mr. SPONER offered a resolution calling on the Civil Service Commissioners for complete lists of all persons who have received probational and absolute appointments to offices within the classified service in Washington since March 4, 1885.

Mr. STEWART spoke on his resolution calling on the Mr. STEWART spoke on his resolution calling on the load of 'talers that's gut to be sold. Good day's

POSTSCRIPT. 3:00 A. M.

NO NEWS FROM STANLEY.

EMIN BEY HAD HEARD NOTHING OF HIM UP TO NOVEMBER 2.

HIS STORES HAD REACHED USAMBIRO, AND HIS MAILS WERE AT UGANDA, WHERE THE ARABS ARE HOSTILE AND TREACHEROUS.

LONDON, May 2 .- Advices have been received at

Zanzibar from Emin Bey, dated November 2, stating that he had been reconnoitering for Stanley, but had heard nothing of him up to that time. Emin himself was well, and his relations with the chiefs and the people in the vicinity of his station were satisfactory. Stanley's relief stores had reached Usambiro, near Mslala. His mails were at Uganda, where the Arabs were hostile and treacher-

THE PARK BANK'S LOSS.

NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND GONE. CLEVER SYSTEM OF THIEVING CARRIED ON FOR

YEARS-THE BANK WILL NOT FEEL IT. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Park Bank, at Breadway and Fulton-st., yesterday, at which resolutions of regard for the memory of the dead president, George H. Potts, were adopted, the cashier made known a defalcation of \$95,000 by one of the old trusted employes of the institution. The facts were not unknown to all of the directors, but although, for several days at least, the discovery was a secret in the session of some of the persons interested, not a breath of suspicion had reached Wall Street,

that usually prolific source and receiving point of rumors having more or less foundation of truth. The financial position of the bank is so strong that the sum stolen is of comparatively small importance to it, but universal regret is felt that the developments should be necessary at a time when the burial of the dead president would other wise have absorbed the regretful attention of officers and directors.

There was a full attendance of the Board at the morning meeting, there being present Eugene Kelly, who was chairman; E. Kellogg Wright, who is also cashier and acting president; Arthur Leary, George S. Hart, Edward C. Hoyt, Francis H. Leggett, Charles Sternbach, Joseph P. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, Charles Scribner and James H. Parker. Frederick A. Potts, who was attending the funeral of his father, and V. Mumford Moore, who is in Europe, were the only absent directors.

The directors voted to charge it to the profit and loss account immediately, and this was done soon after the adjournment. They also voted to proceed criminally against the defaulter, and the matter was placed by General Francis C. Barlow, counsel of the bank, in the hands of the police authorities. The surplus account of the bank is \$1,685,000, or little below its total capital. The loss in itself represents little more than the amount that is charged to surplus, at least every year, and s-metimes within six months

THE DEFAULTER SAID TO BE MISSING. The defaulter, Cashier Wright said, after the meeting of the directors, was Charles I. De Baun, formerly assistant cashier. De Baun is reported to be missing, and at his home in Brooklyn no satisfactory information could be obtained as to where he was. The officers and directors of the bank declined to state whether they had any trace of the defaulter. The plea was that this might interfere with his arrest or discovery. De Baun resigned his position on April 19, on the ground of ill-health, making no claim that he had been offered any other position. Cashier Wright states that the knowledge of the defalcation was not learned until within the last few days. It is not clear exactly how the facts came to light, as the bank officers decline to enter into these details. meeting of the directors, was Charles I. De Baun,

tails.

De Baun is about forty years old. He has been in the employ of the Park Bank for twenty-two years, having entered it as a clerk from the Ninth National Bank. He was efficient in his work, and became correspondence clerk at a salary of \$3,500 a year. About six years ago he was made assistant cashier, and his salary was raised to \$5,000. He enjoyed the entire confidence of the managers of the institution, and was esteemed to be one of the best men in its service. dence of the managers of the institution, and was esteemed to be one of the best men in its service. He was believed to be correct in his habits, and his connections by family and in society were of a high order. His home is in Fort Greene place. Brooklyn, near Lafayette-ave., and he has lived in excellent style. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club and of the Oxford Club of that city. It is generally believed that his peculations were made to enable him to maintain the social position that he occupied, and did not grow out of vulgar intrigues or dissipated habits. He married a Miss Ressiter, a niece of W. W. Wickes, and has children.

HOW THE THIEVING WAS CARRIED ON. HOW THE THIEVING WAS CARRIED ON.

The defalcation covers a period of about ten years, and appears to have been begun when De Baun was correspondence clerk. the manipulation of the counts of out-of-town correspondents that he was able to conduct his peculations. His meth is thus described by one of the directors of t Park Bank: "De Baun, having charge of t Park Bank: Park Bank: "De Baun, having charge of the out of town correspondence accounts, was constantly receiving inclosures of checks and drafts to be placed to the credit of the correspondents. Whenever he wanted any money, he would appropriate these inclosures, carefully making a memorandum of the amount, the name, etc. in a private book of his. It is the rule to send every month a statement of the contract to correspondents, but De Bann of his. It is the rule to send every month a state-ment of account to correspondents, but De Baun would take personal charge of the matter, and either see that the statement was not sent, or did not go until he had injected the proper entries that would satisfy the correspondent that every-thing was correct, while, of course, the books of the bank would not show the amounts that had been appropriated by him. In any emergency he could use inclosures from one correspondent for the credit of another to keep the cash balance all right but he seems to have tampered only the credit of another to keep the cash balance all right, but he seems to have tampered only with the accounts of banks or firms which constantly kept a large balance in their favor with the Park Bank. In this way he reduced the danger of detection to a minimum, and there was no way by which any ordinary examination of the books of the bank would reveal the missing sums. The method of work was ingenious, and it was something which has not occurred to bank officials as capable of use by dishonest employes who were trusted."

It is said that De Baun was under bonds to the amount of only \$10.000, the security being given by some of his personal friends. The Park Bank managers declined yesterday to say who were his bondsmen. Officers of the Fidelity and Casualty Company denied that De Baun's name was on their books, although they guarantee many of the employes of the Park Bank.

HIS EXPENSIVE STYLE OF LIVING. HIS EXPENSIVE STYLE OF LIVING.

De Baun was well known as a club-man in Brooklyn, being most frequently at the Brooklyn Club. He was an excellent billiard player, and had few antagonists who could beat him in a contest. He played euchre well, and occasionally contest. He played euchre well, and occasionally indulged in poker, but he never played to a heavy limit in that game. He was fond of giving dinners to friends and was generally liked as a genial companion. It was admitted that his style of living, while not extravagant, was hardly authorized by his salary at the bank, as it was generally understood to be, but it was believed that he had outside sources of income and his wife was credited with property in her own right. None of his friends ever knew of his speculating in Wall Street.

A director of the National Park Bank said yesterday: "Mr. De Baun will be prosecuted to the end for his offence and no compromise will be tolcrated. It is time that bank managers took a decided stand against anything of that sert. Seme

crated. It is time that bank managers took a de-cided stand against anything of that sort. Seme system should be adopted similar to that which prevails in London, where all the banks are pledged to allow no compromise with officials or employes guilty of peculation but to push every case to the end. They share any loss which may fall upon one of their number through a dishonest employe, but no matter what his social connections may be he is punished."

RACING AT IVY CITY.

Ivy City, May 1.—Following are the results of to-day's

FIRST BACE-PURSE, \$500. SIX FUELONGS. Mona, aged, 108 D, odds 1 to 4 (Church)
Revolt gelding, 3 yrs., 96 D, odds 6 to 1 . (Palmer)
Maroon, 4 yrs., 115 D, odds 6 to 1 . . (Sheridan

Time-1:17 1.2.

Coggins (106) and the Pisa gelding (96) ran unplaced.
Auction pools—Mona \$25, field \$0. Mutuals paid \$6 85.

Won by a head. SECOND RACE-HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES. 11-16 MILES.
Bess, 5 yrs., 107 D, odds 11 to 5 . . (Anderson)

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Cashier Wright submitted a full statement of the defalcation and expressed himself satisfied that \$95,000 was the outside limit of the bank's loss. The discrete function of the bank's loss.

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Brookful, 5 yrs., 105 m, odds S to 1. (Church) Queen of Elizabeth, 4 yrs., 100 m, odds S to 5. (Littlefield) Time-1:52 1-2

Bronzomarte (110) ran unplaced. Auction pools-Field e25, Bess 814. Mutuals paid \$26 65. Won by half a THIRD RACE. OLDS. FIVE FURLONGS.

OLDS: FIVE FURIONGS.

Holiday, 112 h. odds even (Martin)

Bonnie Park, colt, 110 h. odds 3 to 1 . (Donohue)

Seymour, 110 h. odds 5 to 2 . . . (Blaylock) Time-1:08.

Time-1:03.

Singlestone (110), Emma Hanley colt (110), and Hossotch (107), raid unplaced. Auguston pools—Holiday and Hotscotch \$25, Seymour \$15, Bonnie Park and Emma Hanley colts \$10. Singlestone \$15. Mutuals paid \$10 90. Won he two lengths FOURTH RACE-ARMY AND NAVY STAKES. ONE

Young Duke, aged, 114 m, odds 4 to 1 . (Donohue)
Lenrita, 5 yrs., 101 m, odds 6 to 5 ((Littlefield)
Sam Keene, 4 yrs., 101 m, odds 8 to 1 . (Sheridan)

Time-1:45.

Romp (104), Lucy H. (103), Valiant (101), O'Fallon (96), Jubilee (95), and Rosalie (74), run unplaced. Auction pools-Letritia \$25, Young Duke \$20, Romp \$13. field \$15. Mutuals paid \$25 30. Won by a head.

THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.

PLANS FOR THE TWO DAYS' SESSIONS,

A TEMPERANCE PLANK TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. The second National Republican Anti-Saloon Conference will begin in Cooper Union at 11 o'clock this morning. All the preliminary arrangements for it were completed last night by the committee having charge of them and in an entirely satisfactory manner. That the meeting will be a success is now confidently felt by all interested in it. A number of the delegates arrived yesterday, but the majority will come in the trains this morning. Those who came yester-day were chiefly from New-England, and from Minnesota and some of the other Western States. Among them were ex-Governor Perham, of Maine; Colonel William S. King, George A. Brackett, E. S. Corsen, General A. B. Nettleton and ex-Secretary Windom, of Minnesota; Judge Prout, ex-Speaker of the Vermons House of Representatives; General Thomas J. Morgan, of Rhode Island; D. H. Goodell, of Maine; ex-Congressman H. C. Johnson, of New-Hampshire; Car-

roll S. Page, D. M. Camp, of Vermont. All the members of the Executive Board will be present. They are Albert Griffen, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, A. G. Mabee, of New-Jersey; ex-Judge Noah Davis, General A. tleton, Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Governor P. C. Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Major J. M. Bundy, W. W. Brown, of Pennsylvania; Rufus S. Frost, Boston; H. K. Carroll, New-Jersey; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Edwin A. Studwell, Charles S. Gleed, of Kansas; Edwin Lee Brown, of Illinois; and Alexander S. Bacon, of Brooklyn. Some of the States elected over a hundred delegates, but is not expected that all come. of the committee to hold the opening session in one of the smaller rooms of the building, but if the attendance makes it necessary to go down in the large assembly room.

As announced, the Conference will last to-day and to-norrow. Three public sessions will be held the first day and two the second. Chairman Griffen will call the meeting this morning to order and make a brief address. General Thomas J. Morgan, of Rhode Island, will probably be made temperary chairman. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur will offer prayer, after which General Stewart L. Woodward will welcome the delegates. This and the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization will occupy the morning seasion. The afternoon meeting will begin at 2:30 o'clock. It will be taken up with brief addresses by State Senator Elijah H. Morse, of Massachusetts, and others, who will argue in favor of the incorporation of a strong anti-saloon plank in the next Republican national platform. This is the object of the meeting, and resolutions embodying this idea will be offered before adjournment.

The evening session will be held in the large hall.

The evening session will be held in the large hall. It will begin at 8 o'clock with an address by Dr. H. K. Carroll, of "The Independent." He will be followed by Major Z. K. Pangborn, of "The Jersey City Journal," and then Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will speak. The meeting to-morrow morning will be purely executive, comprising omeetings of State delegations. Southern members and the consideration of special matters. Reports will occupy the afternoon session. In the avening another mass meeting will be held, which will be addressed by ex-Judge Davis, General Nettleton and several other prominent speakers.